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International Court of Justice

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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY
Date 28 September 1945

Doc. No. 1553-PS

STAFF EVIDENCE ANALYSIS

DESCRIPTION OF ATTACHED DOCUMENT (Under following headings).

Title and Nature: Secret Report from CIOS Consolidated Advance Field Team (VII) on the Interrogation of Engineer Kurt Gerstein re Gas Chambers and Other Atrocities in Concentration Camps.

Date: 22 May 1945 Original (X) Copy ( ) Language: Eng., Fr., German

LOCATION OF ORIGINAL (also WITNESS if applicable) as of 28 September 1945:

OCC Files, Nurnberg

SOURCE OF ORIGINAL: CIOS Consolidated Advance Field Team (VII)

PERSONS IMPLICATED: GLUECKS, Richard; HIMMLER, Heinrich; HITLER, Adolf; KALTENBRUNNER, Ernst

REFERENCES TO INDEX HEADINGS (Key to Par. nos. of Summary below):
ATROCITIES: Against Civilians -- Concentration Camps -- SS -- JEWS, PERSECUTION O

NECESSARY PROCESSING TO PUT IN EVIDENTIARY FORM; LEADS: Dr. Kurt Gerstein; Baron von Otter (Secretary of Swedish Legation, Berlin); Mrs. Niemoeller; Degesch Firm, Frankfurt/ Main; Suggest interrogation of Dr. Gerstein.

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT POINTS (with page references):

1. In these reports, Dr. Gerstein volunteers information on his personal experiences with German concentration camps, including the use of gas chambers.

2. Included are a seven-page account in French signed by Dr. Gerstein, an English summary of this account made by the CIOS Consolidated Advance Field Team and a hand-written note in English by Dr. Gerstein, as well as invoices from the firm Degesch which supplied prussic acid, one of the most toxic poisons, to the concentration camps.

3. Dr. Gerstein claims to be a close friend of Pastor Niemoeller. He states that he has been in the concentration camp twice and that two Gestapo members who were friends of his accomplished his entry into the Waffen SS so that he could "see into this whole machinery and disclose it to the world". (Page 1 of the French report).

4. Gerstein relates his experiences with SS-General Guenther on his trip to Lublin. There are three installations for gassing prisoners: (Page 2 of the French report).

a. Belcek on the route Lublin-Lemberg. Maximum per day, 15,000 persons (witnesses!)

b. Sobibor, 20,000 persons per day.

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6. Treblinca, 25,000 persons per day (witnessed!)

5. Maidannek, near Lublin, is in preparation.

6. SS-General Globocnec explained to Gerstein: "We have to disinfect large numbers of clothes.....for obscuring their Polish, Jewish or Czech origin."

7. Gerstein's mission was to provide a better and more toxic gas which would take quicker effect. On August 15, 1942, Hitler and Himmler had ordered Globocnec, now Chief of the Police, to act faster. Dr. Herbert Lindner, Director of the Ministry of the Interior, suggested that it would be better to burn the corpses instead of burying them. (Page 2).

8. On the next morning at seven o'clock, the first train arrived from Lemberg. (Page 3).

9. Forty-five freight cars contained 6,700 persons. 1450 were already dead at the arrival. Two hundred Ukrainians forced into the service chased them out of the freight cars and ordered them to completely undress in the open and to hand in all their valuables without receipt. (Page 2).

10. Dr. Gerstein goes on to describe in detail how they were then lead to the gas chamber. They were four chambers of 45 cubic meters; 750 nude people were crowded into each chamber. (Page 3).

11. Before being gassed, the gold fillings were taken out of their teeth and collected. (Page 4).

12. The bodies were then thrown into a large ditch. A few days later this process was repeated and new bodies were added. (Page 4).

13. Eventually the bodies were covered with Diesel oil and burned.

14. The amount of people killed at Belcek and Treblinca was never exactly determined, but the number announced by the British Broadcasting Company is wrong. The number is estimated by Dr. Gerstein atapproximately 25,000,000. Not only Jews were involved but Poles, Czechs and all people biologically unfit from the Nazi point of view. (Page 4).

15. In the beginning 1944, SS-Major Guenther of the RSHA asked Gerstein to procure several freight cars of prussic acid, enough to kill millions. (Page 5).

16. Gerstein managed to prevent the acid from reaching its destination and when questioned by the SS, told them the acid was in a dangerous state of decomposition and could not be handled. (Page 5).

17. The amount involved was 8,500 kilograms, enough to kill eight million.

18. The manager of the Degesch firm told Gerstein that he had delivered ampules filled with prussic acid for deadly injections. (Page 6).

19. The most horrifying concentration camps were not Dachau, Oranienburg, or Belsen, but Auschwitz and Mauthausen. Here millions of people disappeared in gas chambers. (Page 6).

20. Children were killed by holding corks from prussic acid bottles under their noses. (Page 6).

21. Gerstein has also written of experiments on human beings. SS-Captai Gunstlach experimented on women at Ravensbruck. (Page 6).

22. One day at Oranienburg he saw all inmates who were labelled as homosexuals disappear. (Page 6).

23. "At Mauthausen it was customary to make Jews work at high altitudes Suddenly the SS would announce: 'Attention! In a few minutes there will be some accidents', and after one or two minutes some Jews were shoved down and dropped dead at our feet. The death certificates were marked: 'Accidents during work'."

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24. Gerstein is ready to swear that all his declarations are absolutely correct. The report is signed by him. As witnesses, and for further reference, he suggests Baron von Otter, former Secretary of the Swedish Legation, Berlin, and Mrs. Niemoeller, wife of the Reverend Martin Niemoeller.

Analyst: Schäfer

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TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES.

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S E C R E T .

CIOS CONSOLIDATED ADVANCE FIELD TEAM (VII)

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TO: CIOS Secretariat, SHAEF (REAR)

Stamp:
Received
22 May 1945

1. TARGET NO. Opportunity

2. FULL TITLE OF TARGET: Stamp:
Bergassessor Diplomingenieur 3830
Kurt Gerstein

3. LOCATION: Rottweil, Black Forest

4. CONDITION OF TARGET: Not applicable.

5. DESCRIPTION: The assessors met Dr. Gerstein by a chance encounter in a requisitioned hotel in Rottweil. He stated that we were the first British or Americans he had met and that he wanted to tell us of his experiences in German concentration camp. He informed us that he was a close personal friend of monseigneur Niemoeller, and that working as a secret agent for him he had obtained a post of responsibility in the Nazi party. In this capacity he attended conferences at which the fate of the inmates of concentration camps was discussed. When asked if he knew of the use of gas chambers for killing the inmates he replied that as he was an engineer he had often been made to advise in the operation of these chambers. He stated that the two gases used were hydrocyanic acid and exhaust gases from internal combustion engines. He could not give any figures for the concentrations employed and implied that no particular attention was paid to this point. He stated, however, that in the case of HCN death was almost instantaneous, while a delay of 15 to 20 minutes occurred when exhaust gases were used.

Dr. Gerstein only escaped from the Nazis about three weeks ago; he is still visibly affected by his experiences and found difficulty in speaking of them. He was most anxious, however that the guilty parties should be brought to trial for their crimes and stated that he was fully prepared to act as a witness in any court.

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(Page 1 of original, cont'd.)

He hoped that his information would be passed as soon as possible to the appropriate authorities in London. He handed over to the assessors a note in English, a seven-page typewritten statement in French, and some invoices from the firm of DEGESCH for the supply of "ZYKLON B " (blausäure=prussic acid) to concentration camps. He also produced a religious pamphlet which he had written in 1938, as evidence of his past activities.

6. ITEMS GUARDED. None. It is for consideration whether Dr. Gerstein should be afforded some protection against local Nazis.

7. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT. No further action is considered necessary as far as Group 3 is concerned, but it is thought that Group 7 will wish to interview Dr. Gerstein.

S E C R E T
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8. OTHER REMARKS

DR. Gerstein gave the following as his permanent address:- Gartenstrasse 24, Tubingen. He has permission from the French to travel between Tubingen and Rottweil. All the documents received from Dr. Gerstein are being handed over to Group 7 for necessary action.

9. DATE OF ASSESSMENT. 5 May 1943

10. ASSESSOR'S NAMES. Major D. C. Evans
Mr. J. W. Haught

6th Army Group
CIOS Item 8 of Group 3.

DISTRIBUTION
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CAPT LEADER, Group 7,
(Central Registry of War Criminals & Security Suspects, G1)

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SUMMARY

These are papers by and about Dr. Kurt GERSTEIN, certified engineer, an informant who discloses what he knows about concentration camp methods of extermination.

One of the documents is an "Assessment Report" from CIOS, Consolidated Advance Field Team (VII), discussing Dr. GERSTEIN. According to this report, Dr. GERSTEIN gave the impression that he was anxious to see the guilty parties brought to trial for their crimes. He handed over to the assessors a note in English and a seven page typewritten statement in French, as well as some invoices from the firm of DEGESCH for the supply of ZYKLON "B" (Prussic Acid) to concentration camp (all attached hereto).

GERSTEIN'S statement in French warrents full-length translation. In it he relates his whole life history up to recently. He entered the Nazi party 2 May 33 but was excluded 2 October 36, for what he terms "activities against party and state". He was persecuted by the Gestapo from then on. In 1941, with the aid of 2 Gestapo members, he entered the SS Army (Waffen SS) because he wanted to " see this machinery and disclose it to the people".

Because of his Medico-Technical training, he was ordered to SS Main Administrative Office, Section D - Hygiene. In 1942 he was appointed Chief of "Disinfectants" (prussic acid is one) and as such he was to provide concentration camps with prussic acid, which was used to exterminate people.

He describes in detail one of his visits to Concentration Camp, Lublin, where he was shown around by SS Major General GROBOCNEK, a man who received his orders from Hitler and Himmler directly, and who ordered GERSTEIN to change the extermination system from " an ancient Diesel exhaust gas system to a thing of more toxic and faster-working properties - prussic acid".

He goes on to discuss his efforts to make the prussic acid disappear i.e., to have it used as a disinfectant.

To his statement, Dr. GERSTEIN attached a list of Anti-Nazis in Berlin who gathered around him in his apartment, W-35, Buelowstrasse 47. He also calls himself a friend of Pastor Niemoeller.

The other attached papers are invoices for prussic acid which he claims were never paid. There were two ways of making "ZYKLON B" disappear. One way was not to pay for it and blame it on non-delivery by the firm DEGESCH (Frankfurt am Main) and the other way was to tell the officials that the acid had arrived in a dangerous state of decomposition.

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(Page 4 of original.)

Graduate engineer for Mine surveying
(Bergassessor Diplomingenieur)

Kurt GERSTEIN. Rottweil, April 26, 1945.

Personal particulars: GERSTEIN, Kurt, Mine Surveyor, expelled from State service in 1936 as an anti-Nazi, certified engineer. Born on August 11, 1905, at Muenster, Westphalia. Partner of the factory De Limon Fluhme & Company, automatic greasing of locomotives, brakes Westinghouse, Knorr, etc. Duesseldorf, Industriestrasse 1 - 17.

Father: Ludwig GERSTEIN, President of the District Court (Landgerichtspraesident) at Hagen, Westphalia, retired.

Mother: Clara GERSTEIN, nee Schnemann, died 1931.

Married since May 2, 1937, to Elfriede nee Bensch at Tuebingen, Gartenstrasse 24, 3 children: Arnulf, 5 years old; Adelheid 3½ years old; Claf, 2 years old. Life: 1905 to 1911 Muenster. 1911 to 1919, Sarrebruck. 1919 to 1921, Halberstadt; 21 to 25 Neuruppin near Berlin. graduated from high school in 1925. - Studies 1925 to 1931, Marburg on the Lahn, Aachen, Berlin-Charlottenburg Universities and technical colleges, 1931, certified engineer's examination. Since 1925, active member of the Protestant youth organization the Y.M.C.A., and above all, of the Higher Christian Youth, called the "Bible Circle" (Bk, Bibelkreis) Political carreer: follower of STRESEMANN and BRUENNING, active on their behalf, Since June 1933, persecuted by the Gestapo for Christian activities against the Nazi State. 2nd of May 1933, joined the NSDAP, October 2, 1936, expelled from the NSDAP because of activities against Party and State.

January 30, 1935, public protest in the theater of the town of Hagen in Westphalia, against the anti-Christian drama "Wittekind". Beaten and wounded by the Nazis. 27 November 1935, mining surveyor's examination (Bergassessor). Then employed by the State at Sarrebruck. On September 27, 1936, imprisoned by the Gestapo for "activities against the State" because of having sent 8,500 anti-Nazi pamphlets to high officials of the State. Imprisoned until the end of October 1936, released, was expelled from civil service. From December 1936 till the beginning of the war, medical studies at the Institute for the Protestant Medical Mission in the tropics, at Tuebingen. One-third - approximately - of income, that is one-third of 18,000 Reichsmarks per year, I donated since 1931 for my ideal religious goals. At my own expense, I had printed and mailed about 230,000 religious anti-Nazi pamphlets.

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July 14 to August 28, 1938, second imprisonment, in the Welzheim concentration camp. Hearing of the massacres of idiots and insane people at Grafeneck. Hadamar, etc., shocked and deeply wounded, having such a case in my family, I had but one desire, to see, to gain an insight of this whole machine and then to shout about it to the whole world! With the help of two references written by the two Gestapo employees who had dealt with my case, it was not difficult for me to enter the Waffen SS. March 10 to June 2, 1941, elementary instruction as a soldier at Hamburg-Langenhoorn, Arnhem and Oranienburg, together with forty doctors. Because of my twin studies -technology and medicine - I was ordered to enter the medical-technology branch of the SS-Fuehrungshauptamt (SS operational Main Office) - Medical Branch of the Waffen-SS-Amtsgruppe D (Division D), Hygiene Department. Within this branch, I chose for myself the job of immediately constructing disinfecting apparati and filters for drinking water for the troops, the prison camps and the concentration camps. My close knowledge of the industry caused me to succeed quickly where my predecessors had failed. Thus, it was possible to decrease considerably the death toll of prisoners. - On account of my successes, I very soon became a Lieutenant. In December 1941, the tribunal which had decreed my exclusion from the NSDAP obtained knowledge of my having entered the Waffen SS. Considerable efforts were made in order to remove and persecute me. But due to my successes, I was declared sincere and indispensable. In January 1942, I was appointed Chief of the Technical Branch of Disinfection, which also included the branch for strong poison gases for disinfection. On 8 June 1942, the SS Sturmbannfuehrer GUENTHER of the RSHA

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entered my office. He was in plain clothes and I did not know him. He ordered me to get a hundred kilograms of prussic acid and to accompany him to a place which was only known to the driver of the truck. We left for the potassium factory near Colling (Prague). Once the truck was loaded, we left for Lublin (Poland). We took with us Professor PFANNENSTIEL Md., Ordinary Professor for Hygiene at the University of Marburg on the Lahn. At Lublin, we were received by SS Gruppenfuehrer GLOBOCNIK. He told us: this is one of the most secret matters there are on, even the most secret. Whoever talks of this shall be shot immediately. Yesterday, two talkative ones died. Then he explained to us: at the present moment- August 17, 1942 - there are three installations:

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1.) Belcec, on the Lublin-Lemberg road, in the sector of the Russian demarcation line. Maximum 15,000 persons a day. (Seen!)

2.) Sobibor, I do not know exactly where it is located. Not seen. 20,000 persons per day.

3.) Treblinka, 120 km NNE of Warsaw. 25,000 persons per day. Seen!

4.) Maidanek, near Lublin. Seen in the state of preparation. Globocnik then said: You will have to handle the sterilization of very huge quantities of clothes, 10 or 20 times the result of the clothes and textils collection (Spinnstoffsammlung) which is only arranged in order to conceal the source of these Jewish, Polish, Czech and other clothes. Your other duties will be to change the method of our gas chambers, (which are run on the present time with the exhaust gases of an old Diesel engine), employing more poisonous material, having a quicker effect, prussic acid. But the Fuehrer and HIMMLER, who were here on August 15 - the day before yesterday - ordered that I accompany, personally all those who are to see the installations. Then Professor PFANNENSTIEL asked: " What does the Fuehrer say?" Then GLOBOCNIK, now Chief of Police and SS for the Adriatic Riviera to Trieste, answered: "Quicker, quicker, carry out the whole program!" he said. And then Dr. Herbert LINDNER, Ministerialdirektor in the Ministry of the Interior said: "But would it not be better to burn the bodies instead of burying them? A coming generation might think differently of these matters!".. And then GLOBOCNIK replied: "But, gentlemen, if ever, after us (handwritten notation:) .....
there should be) such a cowardly and rotten generation should arise that they do not understand our so good and necessary work, then, gentlemen, all National Socialism will have been for nothing. - On the contrary, bronze plates should be buried with the inscription that it was we, we who had the courage to achieve this gigantic task",--And Hitler said: "Yes, my good GLOBOCNIK, that is the word, that is my opinion, too."---
The next day we left for Belcek. A small special station of two platforms leans against a hill of yellow sand, immediately to the north of the road and railway: Lublin-Lemberg. To the South, near the road, some service houses with a signboard: "Belcek, service center of the Waffen-SS. GLOBOCNIK introduced me to SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer OVERMAYER from Pirmasens, who with great restraint showed me the installations. That day no dead were to be seen, but the smell of the whole region, even from the large road, was pestilential. Next to the small station there was a large barrack marked "Cloakroom" and a door marked "Valuables". Next a chamber with a hundred "barber" chairs. Then came a corridor, 150 meters long, in the open air and with barbed wire on both sides. There was a sign-board: "To the bath and inhalations,"

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Before us we saw a house like a bath house with concrete troughs to the right and left containing geraniums or other flowers. After climbing a small staircase, 3 garage-like rooms on each side, 4 x 5 meters large and 1.90 meters high. At the back, invisible wooden doors. On the roof a Star of David made out of copper. At the entrance to the building, the inscription: Foundation Eckenholt. That was all I noticed on that particular afternoon. Next morning, a few minutes before 7, I was informed :

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In 10 minutes the first train will arrive. - And indeed, a few minutes later the first train came in from Lemberg. 45 cars, containing 6,700 persons; 1450 of whom were already dead on their arrival. Behind the little barbed-wire opening, children, wellow, scared half to death, women, men. The train arrives: 200 Ukrainians, forced to do this work, open the doors, and drive all the people out of the coaches with leather whips. Then, through a huge loud-speaker instructions are given: To undress completely, also to give up false teeth and glasses - some in the barracks, others right in the open air. - To tie one's shoes together with a little piece of string handed everyone by a small Jewish boy of 4 years of age, hand in all valuables and money at the window marked "Valuables", without bond, without receipt. Then the women and girls go to the hairdresser, who cuts off their hair in one or two strokes, after which it vanished into huge potatobags "to be used for special submarine equipment, door mats, etc.", as the SS-Unterscharfuehrer on duty told me. Then, the march begins: Right and left, barbed wire, behind, two dozen Ukrainians with guns. Led by a young girl of striking beauty they approach. With police-Captain Wirth, I stand right before the death chambers. Completely naked they march by, men women, girls, babies, even one-legged persons, all of them naked. In one corner, a strong SS-man tells the poor devils, in a strong deep voice: Nothing whatever will happen to you. All you have to do is to breathe deeply, it strengthens the lungs; this inhalation is a necessary measure against contagious diseases, it is a very good disinfectant!" "Asked what was to become of them, he answered: "Well, of course the men will have to work, building streets and houses. But the women do not have to. If they wish to, they can help in house or kitchen. " Once more, a little bit of hope for some of these poor people, enough to make them march on without resistance to the death chambers. Most of them, though, know everything, the odor has given

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them a clear indication of their fate. And then they walk up the little staircase-- and see the truth!

Mothers, nurse-maids, with babies at their breasts, naked, lots of children of all ages, naked too; they hesitate, but they enter the gas chambers, most of them without a word, pushed by the other behind them, chased by the whips of the SS men. A Jewess of about 40 years of age, with eyes like torches, calls down the blood of her children on the heads of their murderers. Five lashes into her face, dealt by the whip of Police Captain Wirth himself, chase her into the gas chamber. Many of them say their prayers, others ask: who will give us the water for our death? (Jewish rite?). Within the chambers, the SS press the people closely together, Captain Wirth had ordered: "Fill them up full." Naked men stand on the feet of the others. 7-800 crushed together on 25 square meters, in 45 cubic meters! The doors are closed. Meanwhile the rest of the transport. all naked wait. Somebody says to me: Naked, in winter! But they can die that way!" The answer was: "Well, that is just what they are here for!" And at that moment I understood why it was called "Foundation Hockenholt". Hockenholt was the man in charge of the Diesel engine, the exhaust gas s of which were to kill these poor devils. SS-Unterscharfuehrer Hockenholt tries to set the Diesel engine moving. But it does not start! Captain Wirth comes along. It is plain that he is afraid because I am a witness to this breakdown. Yes, indeed, I see everything and wait. Everything is registered by my stopwatch. 50 minutes 70 minutes - the Diesel engine does not start! The people wait in their gas chambers. In vain. One can hear them cry. " Same as in a synagogue", says SS-Sturmfuehrer Professor Dr. Pfannenstiel, Professor for Public Health at the university of Marburg/Lahn, holding his ear close to the wooden door. Captain Wirth, furious deals the Ukrainian who is helping Hockenholt 11 or 12 lashes in the face with his whip. -After 2 hours and 49 minutes.- as registered by my stopwatch - the Diesel engine starts. Up to that moment the people in the four already filled chambers were alive, 4 time 750 persons in 4 times 45 cubic meters. Another.

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25 minutes go by, Many of the people it is true are dead at that point. One can see this through the little window through which the electric lamp reveals, for a moment, the inside of the chamber. After 28 minutes only a few are living. After 32 minutes, finally all are dead! From the other side, Jewish workers open the wooden doors, In return for their terrible job, they have been promised their freedom and a small percentage of the valuables and the money found. Like stone statues, the dead are still standing, there having been no room to fall or bend over. Though dead, the families can still be recognized; their hands still clasped. It is difficult to separate them in order to clear the chamber for the next load. The bodies are thrown out, blue, wet with sweat and urine, the legs covered with excrement and menstrual blood. Everywhere among the others, the bodies of babies and children. But there is not time! Two dozen workers are engaged in checking the mouths, opening them by means of iron hooks. "Gold to the left without gold to the right."---Others check anus and genitals to look for money, diamonds, gold etc. Dentists with chisels tear out the gold teeth bridges or caps. In the center of everything, Captain Wirth. He is on familiar ground here. He hands me a large tin full of teeth and says: "Estimate for yourself the weight of gold. This is only from yesterday and the day before yesterday! And you would not believe what we find here every day! dollars, diamonds, gold! But look for yourself!" Then he led me to a jeweler who was in charge of all these valuables. After that they took me to one of the managers of the big Store of the West(Kaufhaus im Westen), in Berlin, and to a little man whom they made play the violin, both chiefs of the Jewish worker commands. "He is a captain of the royal and imperial (K.u.K.) Austrian Army, who held the German Iron Cross 1st Class", I was told by Hauptsturmfuehrer Obermeyer. The bodies were then thrown into large ditches of about 100 x 20 x 12 meters, located near the gas chambers. After a few days the bodies would swell up and the whole contents of the ditch would rise 2-3 meters high because of the gases that developped in the bodies, After a few more days swelling would stop and the bodies would collapse. The next day the ditches were filled again, and covered with 10 centimeters of sand. A little later, I heard, they constructed grills out of rails and burned the bodies on them with Diesel oil and gasoline in order to make them disappear. At Belzek and Treblinka nobody bothered to take anything approaching an exact count of the persons

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killed. The figures announced by the BBC are inaccurate. Actually, about 25.000.000 persons were killed; not only Jews, however, but especially Poles and Czechoslovakians, too, who were, in the opinion of the Nazis, of bad stock. Most of them died anonymously. Commissions of so-called doctors, actually nothing but young SS-men in white coats, rode in limousines through the towns and villages of Poland and Czechoslovakia to select the old, tubercular and sick people and to cause them to disappear, shortly afterwards, in the gas chambers. They were the Poles and Czechs of (category) NO. III, who did not deserve to live because they were unable to work. The Police-Captain, Wirth, asked me not to propose any other kind of gas chamber in Berlin, to leave everything the way it was. I lied - as I did in each case all the time - that the prussic acid had already deteriorated in shipping and had become very dangerous, that I was therefore obliged to bury it. This was done right away. The next day, Captain Wirth's car took us to Treblinka, about 75 miles NNE of Warsaw. The installations of this death center differed scarcely from those at Belzek, but they were still larger. There were 8 gas chambers and whole mountains of clothes and underwear about 35 - 40 meters high. Then, in our "Honor" a banquet was given, attended by all of the employees of the institution. The Obersturmbannfuehrer, Professor Pfannenstiel MD., Professor Hygiene at the University of Marburg/Lahn, made a speech: "Your task is a great duty, a duty so useful and so

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necessary. "To me alone he talked of this institution in terms of "beauty of the task, humane cause", and to all of them: "Looking at the bodies of these Jews one understands the greatness of your good work!" The dinner in itself was rather simple, but by order of Himmler the employees of this branch received as much as they wanted as far as butter, meat, alcohol, etc. were concerned. When we left we were offered several kilograms of butter and a large number of bottles of liqueur. I made the effort of lying, saying that I had enough of everything from our own farm, so Pfannenstiel took my portion, too. We left for Warsaw by car. While I waited in vain for a vacant berth I met Baron von Otter, Secretary of the Swedish Legation. As all the beds were occupied we spent the night in the corridor of the sleeper. There, with the facts still fresh in

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my memory, I told him everything, asking him to report it to his government and to all the Allies. As he asked for a reference with regard to myself I gave him, as such, the address of the Superintendant General, Dr. Otto Dibelius, Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Bruedorweg 2, a friend of Martin Niemoeller and chief of the Protestant resistance against Nazism. Some weeks later I met Baron von Otter twice again. He told me that he had sent a report to the Swedish Government, a report which, according to him, had a strong influence on the relations between Sweden and Germany. I was not very successful in my attempt to report everything to the chief of the Vatican Legation. I was asked whether I was a soldier, and then was refused an interview. I then sent a detailed report to Dr. Winter, secretary of the Berlin Episcopate, in order to have him pass it on to the bishop of Berlin and through him to the Vatican Legation. When I came out of the Vatican Legation in the Rauchstrasse in Berlin I had a very dangerous encounter with a police agent who followed me; however, after some very unpleasant moments I succeeded in giving him the slip. I have to add, furthermore, that in the beginning of 1944, SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Guenther of the RSHA asked me for very large supplies of prussic acid for obscure use. The acid was to be delivered to his business office in Berlin, Kurfuerstenstrasse. I succeeded in making him believe that this was impossible because there was too much danger involved. It was a question of several carloads of poisonous acid, enough to kill a large number of persons, actually millions! He had told me he was not sure whether, when, for what kind of persons, how and where this poison was needed. I do not know exactly what were the intentions of the RSHA and the SD. But later on, I thought of the words of Goebbels of "slamming the door behind them" should Nazism never succeed. Maybe they wanted to kill a large part of the German people, maybe the foreign workers, maybe the prisoners of war - I do not know! Anyhow, I caused the poison to disappear for disinfection purposes, as soon as it came in. There was some danger for me in this, but if I had been asked where the poisonous acid was, I would have answered that it was already in a state of dangerous deterioration and that therefore I had to use it up as desinfectant! I am sure that Guenther, the son of the Guenther of the Racial Theory, had, according to his own words, orders to secure the acid for the eventual extermination of millions of human beings, perhaps also

H4526 - 0015

(page 8 of original cont'd)

in concentration camps. I have here bills for 2,175 kgs, but, actually about 8,500 kgs are involved; enough to kill 8 million people. I had the bills sent to me in my name; I said this was for reasons of secrecy; however, I did this in order to be somewhat free in my decisions and to have a better possibility of making the poisonous acid disappear. I never paid for these shipments in order to avoid refunding

(page 9 of original)

which would have reminded the SD of these stocks. The director of Degesch, who had made these shipments, told me that he had shipped prussic acid in ampules for the purpose of killing human beings. On another occasion Guenther consulted me about the possibility of killing a large number of Jews in the open air in the fortification trenches of Maria-Theresienstadt. In order to prevent the execution of this diabolic proposal, I declared that this method was impracticable. Some time later I heard that the SD had secured, through other channels, the prussic acid to kill these unfortunate people at Theresienstadt. The most disgusting camps were not Oranienburg, Dachau, or Belsen, but Auschwitz (Oswice) and Mauthausen-Gusen near Linz/Danube. These are the places in which millions of people disappeared in gas chambers or gas-chamber-like cars. The method of killing the children was to hold a tampon with prussic acid under their nose.

I myself witnessed experiments on living persons in concentration camps being continued until the victim died. Thus, in the concentra-

H4526 - 0016

(page 9 of original cont'd)

tion camp for women, Ravensbrueck near Fuerstenberg-Mecklenburg, SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Grundlach MD. made such experiments. In my office, I read many reports of experiments made at Buchen wald, such as the administration of up to 100 tablets of Pervitine per day. Other experiments - every time on about 100 - 200 persons - were made with serums and lymph, etc., till the death of the person. Himmler personally had reserved for himself the granting of permission to conduct these experiments.

At Oranienburg, I saw how all the prisoners who were there for being perverts (homosexuals) disappeared in one single day.

I avoided frequent visits to the concentration camps because it was customary - especially at Mauthausen-Gusen near Linz-Danube - to hang one or two prisoners in honor of the visitors. At Mauthausen it was customary to make Jewish workers work in a quarry at great altitude. After a while the SS on duty would say: "Pay attention, in a couple of minutes there will be an accident." And, indeed, one or two minutes later, some Jews were thrown from the cliff and fell dead at our feet. "Work accident" was written in the files of the dead. - Dr. Fritz Krantz, an anti-Nazi SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer, often told me of such events. He condemned them severely and often published facts about them. The crimes discovered at Belsen, Oranienburg, etc., are not considerable in comparison with the others committed at Auschwitz and Mauthausen.

I plan to write a book about my adventures with the Nazis. I am ready to swear to the absolute truth of all my statements.

(signed in handwritten:) Kurt GERSTEIN

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(page 10 of original)

Kurt Gerstein, Additional statement.

In my flat in Berlin W 35, Luelowstrasse 47, second floor, left, I was surrounded by a circle of anti-Nazis. Here are some of their names:

Major Lutz R e i s , now at Hamburg, Glasurit-Works

Dr. Felix Buss, chief legal counsel to Telefunken, Berlin, SW 11, Hallesches Ufer 30,

Director Alex Menne, Hamburg, Glasurit-Works.

Pastor Buchholz, chaplain of the Ploetzensee prison, who accompanied the officers of July 20, 1944, to the scaffold. These officers as well as my good friend, Pastor Martin Niemoeller, smoked the cigarettes and cigars I got into the prison for them.

Pastor Mochalsky, who replaced Pastor Martin Niemoeller at the Annen-Church at Dahlem.

Dorothea Schulz, secretary of Pastor Niemoeller.

Mrs. Arndt, secretary of Pastor Martin Niemoeller at Dachau.

Emil Nieuwenhuizen and his friend Hendrik, from Phillips - Eyndhoven, deportees whom I had met at Church and who, for a long time already were my guests twice or three times a week. They had meals at my place, and listened to the wireless.

Director Haucisen, Berlin NW 7, Mittelstrasse, Francke printing works.

Herbert Scharkowsky, editor, Scherl-press.

Captain Nebelthau and his wife, now at Kirchentellinsfurth-Wuerttemb g.

Dr. Hermann Ehlers, trustee of the Niemoeller anti-Nazi resistance Church.

Dr. Ebbo Ilss, same as Dr. Ehlers.

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Other references: General Superintendant Dr. Otto Libelius, chief of the Church resistance against Nazism.

Pastor Mohling, Hagen-Westphalia, active in the Westphalia Church anti-Nazi resistance movement.

Praeses Dr. Koch, anti-Nazi professor of the university of Tuebingen.

Bernhard J. Goedecker, producer, Munich, Tizianstrasse, Anti-Nazi.

Director Franz Bacuerle, Munich, Siemensstrasse 17, Anti-Nazi.

The Catholic Priest, Valpertz, Hagen Westphalia.

Pastor Otto Wehr, Sarrebruck.

Pastors Schlaeger and Dittkau, Neuruppin near Berlin.

August Franz and his entire family, great Anti-Nazi, Sarrebruck, now at Thalheim-Wuerttemberg.

Doctor Straub, Metzingen - Wuerttemberg, and family.

(unsigned)

(page 11 of original)

D E G E S C H
GERMAN INSECTICIDE CAMPANY LTD. (Deutsche Gesellschaft fuer Schaedlingsbekaempfung m.b.H.)
Degesch Frankfurt Main, Weissfrauenstrasse 9

R.T.No.0/0675/5448
Post address: Degesch Frankfurt/Main POB 248
Telephone: local: 20121
long distance: 20546
night: 24141
Wire address: Degesch
Telegrams: All codes
Post Office cheque: 48674 Frkft.

To the Obersturmfuehrer

Kurt G e r s t e i n

(1) B e r l i n

Leipzigerstr.31/32

Your reference	your letter of	our reference	FRANKFURT/MAIN
	24.5.44	K/Mo.	June 9, 1944

H4526 - 0019

(page 11 of original cont'd)

Mr. Peters gave us your letter to answer. Enclosed please find a list of unpaid bills up to the 18th of the month. This list does not yet include our two accounts of May 30, amounting to RM 975.- each.

As to your question regarding the preservability of the goods, we want to inform you that we guarantee them for one year. We do not doubt that the shipments may be stockes even longer; however, on account of the particularly difficult situation today, we request that if possible you do not exceed the preservation deadline, but instead already use the oldest shipments for disinfection purposes. In this connection we have to inform you that during the Whitsun holidays our delivery plant was greatly damaged by the attacks and that the production was entirely interrupted. According to information received from our plant, repairs will take about 3 months. During this time we shall therefore be unable to meet our obligations to you. Nevertheless, should you be in very urgent need of shipments - which, according to your own letter we cannot well imagine would ask you to inform us. It might be possible for us, in the not too distant future, to have certain quantities produced in another plant.

With regard to the preservability we want to emphasize that a decomposition of the goods can hardly occur, but that it is possible that the cans become affected. The causes for this corrosion are the smallest impurities in the tin which can only be detected microscopically. They produce small holes through which small quantities of prussic acid may escape. But even then there is no danger provided

H4526 – 0020

(page 11 of original cont'd)

that the substance is kept, as directed by us, in a well-aired room. Should therefore an odor of prussic acid be perceived, it is advisable to examine the boxes and to use up the damaged containers as soon as possible.

We hope that these lines have given you the necessary information; if not, please contact us again soon, so that, should the occasion arise we can answer any further question.

Heil Hitler!

NEW ADDRESS:

D E G E S C H
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70 POB 98.

GERMAN INSECTICIDE COMPANY LTD.

(signed:) Kaufmann, Wuestinger.

(page 12 of original)

--handwritten document--

According to the annexed notes, the prussic acid was requested by the RSHA, Berlin W 35, Kurfuerstendamm, by order of SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Guenther. I was in charge of this particular job and I performed my duties very faithfully, so that once the acid had arrived at Oranienburg and Auschwitz, I could have the boxes disappear into the disinfection rooms. Thus it was possible to prevent a misuse of the acid. In order to avoid drawing the attention of the RSHA to the presence - or, as I should say, to the absence - of these stocks, I never paid for these shipments, the bills for which went to the same address, that is, my own. In this manner, it was possible to have the acid disappear as soon as it had arrived. If the absence of the acid had been noticed I would have answered: It is a mistake made by the

H4526 - 0021

(page 12 of original cont'd)

local disinfection office which did not know, and should not have known, either, the real destination; or I would have said: The acid had become putrefied and it was impossible to keep it any longer.

(signed:) Gerstein

(page 13 of original)

--handwritten document--

Bergassessor a.D.
Kurt Gerstein
Diplomingenieur

Domicil permanent:
Tuebingen/Neckar, Gartenstr.24
26. April 1945

My report is intressant for Secret Service. The Things, I have seen, no more than 4 - 5 others have seen, and these others were Nazies. Many of responsables of Belsen, Buchenwald, Maidonock, Oscrico, Mauthausen, Dachau, etc. were men of my service, daily I have seen them in my double position.

1) SS-Fuehrungs-Hauptamt, D, Sanitary-service and

2) Reichsarzt SS and Polizei, Berlin.

I am in situation to say the names and crimes of in reality responsables of this things, and I am ready to give the material for this accusation in World-Tribunal.

My-self, cordial friend of reverend Martin Niemoeller and his family (now at Leoni/Starnberger

H4526 - 0022

(page 13 of original cont'd)

See/Bavaria) I was after 2 prisons and concentration-camp agent of "confessional-church", SS-Obersturm-fuehrer and compartment-chief in SS-Fuehrungshauptant and of Reichsarzt SS and Polizei, a dangerous position!

The things I have seen nobody has seen. 1942 August, I have made my reports for Svenska legation in

(page 14 of original)

Berlin, I am ready and in situation to say all my ob-servations to your Secret-Service.

The secretary of Svenska legation Berlin, now at Stockholm Baron von Otter is ready to be wittnes of my relation of 1942 of all this coneltys - I propose t demand me for this informations.

Reference: Msr. Niemoeller

(reverend Martin Niemoeller's woman)
Leoni/Starnberger See / Muenchen Bavaria)

(signed:) G e r s t e i n

Nota: Your army has not find

Mr. Niemoeller

Mr. Stalin junior

Mr. Schuschnigg

at Dachau.

They are deported, nobody know, who they are. Please do not publish my report bevore exactement now: Niemoeller is liberated or dead.

Gerstein

H4526 – 0023

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D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address

D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70,POB 98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local: 20121 / Night 24141 / Long Distance: 20546 / Wire Address: Degesch / Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. / P.O.B. 248 Post-Office Cheque 48764 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
Ha.

D.G.S.

On April 11, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army-bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

O r a n i e n b u r g , by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50133/45 –	13 cases, each containing 30 – 390 tins of 500 g each – 195 kg CW	5.—	975.—

Brutto : 832,00
Tara : 276,25
Netto : 555,75

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 -0024

(page 16 of original)

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide
Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address
D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70, POB.98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Night 24141

Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local: 20121 / Long Distance: 20546 /
Wire Address: Degesch / Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. P.O.B.
Post Office / Cheque: 48764 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944
Mc.

D.G.S.

On March 20, we despatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

O r a n i e n b u r g, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50120/32 ---	13 cases each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each - 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832,00 kg
Tara : 276,25 kg
Netto : 555,75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0025

(page 17 of original)

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address

D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70, P.O.B.98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark -)

Night 24141

Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local: 20121 / Long Distance: 20546 / Wire Address: Degesch / Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. P.O.B. 248 Post-Office/Cheque 48674 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M. April 30, 1944
Ha.

D.G.S.

On April 11, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50146/58 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832,00 kg
Tara : 276,25 kg
Netto : 555,75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0026

(page 18 of original)

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

FRANKFURT/M.

New Address:

D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70, P.O.B. 96

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Night 24141
Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local 20121 / Long Distance: 20546 / Wire Address: Degesch / Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. P.O.B. 248 Post-Office / Cheque 48674 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
Mo.

D.G.S.

On April 27, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50172/84	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832,00 kg
Tara : 276,25 kg
Netto : 555,75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0027

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D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address:

D e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70, POB.98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Night 24141
Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local: 20121 / Long Distance: 20546 / Wire Address: Degesch / Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. P.O.B. 348 Post Office / Cheque:48674 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L

Frankfurt a.M., April 30, 1944
gl.

D.G.S.

On March 20, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50107/10 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 39- tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg CN	5.—	975.—

Brutto: 832,00 kg
Tara: 276,25 kg
Netto: 555,75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0028

(page 20 of original)

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address:

L e g e s c h

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70, P.O.B.98

LEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Weissfrauenstr.9 / Telephone: Local 20121 / Long Distance: 20546 / Night: 24141 / Wire Address: Degesch/Mail Address: Degesch Frankfurt/M. POB. 248 Post-Office / Cheque: 48764 Frankfurt/M. / Telegram: All Codes.

To the
Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstr.31/32

B I L L

Frankfurt a.M., March 13, 1944
E.

D.G.S.

On March 8, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

O r a n i e n b u r g , by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50093/106 -	14 cases, each containing 30 - 420 tins of 500 g each -		
	210 kg CN	5.--	1050.--

Brutto : 896,— kg
Tara : 297,50 kg
Netto: 598,50 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0029

(Page 21 of original)

D E G E S C H

Gesellschaft für Schädlingsbekämpfung
Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T /M.

New address:
D E G E S C H
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Night: 24141
WEISSTRAUBENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20540
TELEGRAMS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 848 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M/TELEX NR:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n
Leipziger Str. 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M., May 31, 1944
No.

D.G.S.

On May 31, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z, by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid without irritating agent

		Price per kg.	Total in Reichsm.
50135/97 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg ON	5.--	975.--

Brutto: 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0030

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D E G E S C H

German Insecticide
Company Ltd.

F R A N K F U R T /M.

New Address:
Degesch

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Night: 24141

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL 20121/LONG DISTANCE: 20546
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE THE UE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n

Leipzigerstr. 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M., February 16, 1944
H.

D.G.S.

Today, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

O r a n i e n b u r g , by express

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg	Total in Reichsmk.
50055/65 - 13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -	195 kg ON	5.--	975.--

Brutto: 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

H4526 - 0031

(Page 28 of the original)

D E G E S C H

Zentral Insecticide Company Ltd.
F R A N K F U R T / M.

New Address:
D e g e s c h
Friedberg/Hessen (-Trade-mark-)
Kaiserstr. 70, P.O.B. 98

DEGESCH

Night: 24141

TELEGRAMS-ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS/DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 348 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 46074 FRANKFURT/M. TELEPHONE:
CALL 01 DEG.

To the Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n
Lehrterstr. 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M., February 14, 1944
E.

D.G.E.

Today, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station:

A u s c h w i t z, by express

Z y K L O N - Prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price Total in per kg. Reichsmk.
50036/73 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -	
	195 kg CN 5.--	975.--

Brutto: 832.00 kg;
Tara : 276.25 kg;
Netto : 555.75 kg;

The labels are marked:
"Caution, no warning agent!"

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. 1553-PS
CONTINUED

(page 24 of original)

D E G E S C H

New Address:

German Insecticide
Company Ltd. D E G E S C H DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Friedberg/Hessen
F R A N K F U R T/M Kaiserstr.70,P.O.B.98

Night:24141
WEISSFRAUENSTR.9/TELEPHONE:LOCAL 20121/LONG DISTANCE:20546
WIRE ADDRESS:DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B.248 POST-OFFICE
CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M.TELEGRAM: ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M.,March 13,1944
E.

D.G.S.

On March 8, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Auschwitz, station;

A u s c h w i t z , by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50079/92 -	14 cases, each containing 30 - 420 tins of 500 g each -	5.--	1.050.--

210 Kg CN

Brutto : 896.00 kg
Tara : 297.50 kg
Netto : 298.50 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

H4526 - 0032

H4526 - 0033

(page 25 of original)

D E G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

New Address:
D e g e s c h

DEGESCH
(-Trade-mark-)

Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70,P.O.B.98

F R A N K F U R T /M.

Nicht:24141
WEISSFRAUENSTR.9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE:20546/
WIRE ADDRESS: DEGESCH/MAIL ADDRESS:DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M.
P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M.TELEGRAM:
ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B I L L
Frankfurt a.M., May31,1944
Mo.

D.G.S.

On May 26, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of lading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung)Dessau to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg,station:

O R A N I E N B U R G , by freight train:

Z Y K L O N B prussic acid
without irritating agent

		Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50198/210 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

H4526 - 0034

TRANSLATION OF DOCUMENT NO. -1553-PS
CONTINUED.

(page 26 of original)

D E.G E S C H

German Insecticide Company Ltd.

New Address:
D e g e s c h
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr.70,P.O.B. 98

F R A N K F U R T /M.

WEISSFRAUENSTR.9/TELEPHONE: LOCAL: 20121/LONG DISTANCE:20546 NIGHT: 24141 WIRE ADDRESS:DEGESCH/MAIL ADRESS:DEGESCH FRANKFURT/M. P.O.B. 248 POST-OFFICE CHEQUE 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAM : ALL CODES.

To the Obersturmfuehrer
Kurt Gerstein,

(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

B I L L

Frankfurt a.M., May 18,1944
Ha.

D.G.S.

On May 12, we dispatched the following shipment from Dessau, with an Army bill of leading of the Army-center-administration (Heeresstandortverwaltung) Dessau, to the delousing and disinfection department of the concentration camp Oranienburg, station:

O r a n i e n b u r g, by freight train

Z Y K L O N B prissic acid
without irritating agend

		Price per kg.	Total in Reichsmk.
50159/71 -	13 cases, each containing 30 - 390 tins of 500 g each -		
	195 kg CN	5.--	975.--

Brutto : 832.00 kg
Tara : 276.25 kg
Netto : 555.75 kg

The labels are marked :
" Caution, no warning agent ! "

CERTIFICATE OF TRANSLATION OF
DOCUMENT NO. 1553 - PS - cont'd.

(page 27 of original)

October 31, 1946.

I, Gertrude LEVINGER , X 046 178, herewith certify that I am thoroughly conversant with the English an German languages; and that the above as a true and correct translation of document No. 1555-PS

GERTRUDE LEVINGER
X 046178

" A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY "
- 32 -
END.

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OFFICE OF CHIEF OF COUNSEL FOR WAR CRIMES

EVIDENCE DIVISION

Date : 20 | 8 | 48

I certify that Document Number _____ was introduced into evidence as Exhibit Number RF - 350 in the Trial by the International Military Tribunal of Hermann GOERING, et al, which commenced on 20 November 1945, and that the attached photostat is a true and correct copy of the original.

Fred Niebergall

Fred NIEBERGALL
Chief, Document
Control Branch.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the annexed document — No. RF -350 is a photostat of an original document submitted in evidence by the ~~United States~~ French Prosecution under this number. The original document has been withdrawn in accordance with Rule 10 of the International Military Tribunal, and to the best of my knowledge and belief is to be held at the National Archives, Washington D.C. .

Paul Joosten

Nuremberg 20/8/48

PAUL A. JOOSTEN

General Secretary
International Military
Tribunal

H4526 – 0037

Bergassessor Diplomingenieur Rottweil 26 avril 1945

Kurt Gerstein.

Indications personnelles: G e r s t e i n ,Kurt,Bergassessor,exclus du service de l'état pour antinazie 1936, ingénieur diplomé.
Né le 11 août 1905 à Muenster Westphalie.Associé de l'usine De Limon,Fluhme &Cie,graissage automatique pour locomotives,frein Westinghouse,Knorr etc.,Duesseldorf, Industriestrasse 1-17.
Père:Ludwig Gerstein,Landgerichtspraesident,Hagen Westf.hors de serv
Mère: Clara Gerstein nmb.née Schmemann morte 1931.
Marié depuis 2 mai 1937 à Elfriede née Densch à Tuebingen Gartenstrasse 24 , 3 enfants Arnulf 5 ans Adelheid 3 1/2 ans Olaf 2 ans.
Vie : 1905 -1911 Muenster . 1911-1919 Sarrebruck.19-21 Halberstadt 21-25 Neuruppin près de Berlin,maturum 1925.-Etudes: 1925-31 Marbourg/Lahn,Aix La Chapelle,Berlin-Charlottenburg,universitées et hautes écoles de technique.1931 examen Ingénieur diplomé.-Depuis 1925 membre actif de la jeunesse protestantique organisée Union Chrétienne des jeunes hommes " et surtout de la jeunesse Chrétienne élevée appelé BK- BibelKreis = Cercle autour de la Bible."
Politique : Adhérent de Stresemann et Bruening, actif pour eux.- Depuis 1933,juin,poursuivi de la part de Gestapo pour activitée Chrétienne contre l'état nazie.— 2 mai 1933 entrée dans la NSDAP.- 2 octobre 1936 exclusion de la NSDAP pour activitée contre partie et état. 30 janvier 1935 protestation publique au théatre de ville de Hagen/Westphalie contre le drame antichrétien "Wittekind - Rossé et blessé de part des Nazies.- 27 Novembre 1935 examen du bergassessor.Alors ,employé de l'état à Sarrebruck.- 27 septembre 1936 emprisonnement par la gestapo pour" activitée contre l'état.-" pour avoir envoyé 8.500 brochures antinazies aux hautes employés de l'état. En prison jusqu'à fin octobre 1936. Exclusion en dehors du service de l'état. Emploi Décembre 1936 jusqu'au commencement de la guerre:études médicales à Tuebingen ,institut pour mission protestantique médicale tropique.- Le tiers -environ- de mes revenues,cela faisait 1/3 de 18.000 Reichsmark par an, j'ai donné ,depuis 1931,pour mes buts idéales réligieux. J'ai fait imprimer et envoyés par poste à mes frais oca.250.000 brochures réligieuses antinazies.

14 juillet -28 août 1938 deuxième enprisonnement au champs de concentration Welzheim. Montant des massacres des imbécilles et aliénés à Grafeneck,Hadamar etc., choqué et blessé dans mon intérieur , ayant tel cas dans ma famille, je n'avais qu'un seul désir: V o i r , v o i r dans toute cette machinerie et alors : crier dans tout le peuple !— Muni de deux références des deux empoyés de gestapo,ayant traité mon cas, il n'était pas difficile d'entrer dans la SS armée. 10 mars à 2 juin 1941 instruction élémentaire du soldat à Hambourg-Langenhoorn ,Arnhem et Oranienburg avec 40 médecins. Pour mes doubles études - technique et médecine- je reçus l'ordre d'entrer au service médico-technique de SS-Fuehrungshauptamt-service sanitaire de la SS armée - Amtsgruppe D,Hygiene.- A ce lieu de service , je me choisis moi même le devoir de construir aussitôt des appareils de désinfection et des filtres d'eau potable pour les troupes et pour les champs de prisonniers et de concentration.. Pour connaissance exacte de l'industrie j'y réussis bientôt- mes prédécesseurs n'étant pas réussis. Ainsi, il fût possible d'abaisser le nombre des prisonniers morts considérablement.— Pour mes succès, bientôt je réussis Leutenant.— Décembre 1941, le tribunal qui avait ordoné ma exclusion dehors NSDAP reçut connaissance de ma entrée dans la SS armée. On faisait grandes efforts de me chasser et de me poursuivre.Mais pour mes succès on me déclara sincère et indispensable.- Janvier 1942 je fus le chef du service technique de désinfection ,contenant aussi le service des gas sévèrement toxiques pour désinfection .- Le 8 juin 1942 il entra dans ma chambre de service le SS-Sturmbannfuehrer G u e n t h e r du Reichs-Sicher-

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Kurt Gerstein. 26 avril 1945.

Reichs Sicherheits Hauptamt, en civil, inconnu à moi. Il me donne l'ordre de procurer 100 kg d'acide prussique et d'aller avec lui à un lieu qui n'était pas connu qu'au chauffeur du camion. Nous partions à l'usine de potasse près de Collin (Prague). Le camion chargé nous partions à Lublin-Pologne. Nous prenions avec nous le professeur Dr. méd. Pfannenstiel, ordinarius d'hygiène de l'université Marbourg/Lahn. – A Loublin, le SS-Gruppenfuehrer Globocnek nous attenda. Il nous dit : C'est une des plus secrètes choses qu'il y a, et même la p l u s s é c r è t e. Chacun, qui en parle, sera fusilé aussitôt. Hier, deux parleurs sont morts. Alors il nous expliqua : A l'instant, -17 août 1942- il y a 3 installations :

1.) B e l z e c , à la route Loublin-Lemberg, au secteur à la ligne de démarcation Russe. Maximum par jour 15.000 personnes. (vu !)
2.) Sobibor, je ne sais pas exactement, où. pas vu. 20.000 pers. p. jour.
3.) Tréblinca, 120 km NNE de Warsawa. 25.000 par jour. vu !
4.) Maidannek, près de Loublin, vu en préparation. —

—Globocnek dit: Il vous faudra faire la désinfection de très grandes quantitées de vêtements, dix ou vingt fois le résultat de la "Spinnstoffsammlung", (collection des vêtements et textils), qu'on ne fait que pour obscurcir la provenance des vêtements juifs, Polonais, Tchèques etc. – Votre autre devoir sera: de changer le service de nos chambres de gaz, maintenant fonctionant par échappement d'un ancien moteur "Diesel", à une chose plus toxique et fonctionnant plus vite, c'est acide prussique. Mais le Fuehrer et Himmler, qui étaient ici le 15 août- c'est avant-hier— m'ont obligés d'accompagner moi même tous ceux qui doivent voir les installations. – Alors professor Pfannenstiel: Mais qu'est ce que dit le Fuehrer ? – Alors Globocnek, maintenant Chef de Police et ss rivière Adriatique à Triest : Plus vite, plus vite, réaliser toute l'action! – dit il. Alors le directeur du ministère Dr. Herbert Lindner, ministère Interieur: N-'était il pas meilleur de brûler les corps au lieu de les enterrer? Une autre génération, peut être –, en penserait d'une autre manière."..–Alors Globocnek : Mais messieurs, si jamais, après nous, une génération si lâche, si carieuse, qu'elle ne comprenne pas notre oeuvre si bon, si nécessaire, alors- messieurs- tout le National-socialisme était pour rien. – Mais, au contraire, il faudrait enterrer des tables de bronce, auxquels il est inscrit, que c'étions n o u s, n o u s, qui avions eu le courage de réaliser cet oeuvre gigantique! "— Alors Hitler : Oui, mon brave Globocnek, c'est un mot, c'est aussi mon oppinion ! —"—L'autre jour, nous partions à Belzek. Une petite gare spéciale de deux quais s'incline à la colline de sable jaune, immédiatement au Nord de la rue et du c emin de fer Lublin-Lemberg. Au Sud, près de la chaussée, quelques maisons du service avec l'affiche: " Lieu de service Belzec de la SS armée". – Globocnec me présente à SS-Hauptsturmfuehrer Obermeyer de Pirmasens, qui me fit voir avec grande retenance les installations. Cet jour, on ne vit pas les morts, mais l'odeur de toute la région, aussi de la grande chaussée, était pestillent. A coté de la petite gare, il y avait une grande baraque "Garderobe" avec un guichet "Valeurs". Alors, une chambre à 100 chaises "Coiffeurs". Alors un corridor de 150 mètres au plein vent, fils barbelé de deux cotés, et affiches: „Aux bains et inhalations !—Avant nous une maison comme institut de bain, à droite et à gauche grand pot de beton avec geranium ou autre fleurs. Après avoir monté un petit escalier, à droite et à gauche, trois et trois chambres comme de garages, 4 x 5 mètres, 1,90 mètre d'altitude. Au retour, pas visibles, sorties de bois. Au toit, l'étoile D a v i d en cuivre. Avant le Bâtiment, inscription : "Fondation Heckenholt". – De plus- cet après-midi- je n'ai aperçu. —Autre matin, quelques minutes avant 7 heures, on m'annonça:

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Après dix minutes le premier train arrivera!-Vraiement,après quelques minutes le premier train arriva de Lemberg. 45 waggons, contennants 6.700 personnes, 1450 déjà morts à leur arrivée.Derrière les petites lucarnes aux fils barbelés des enfants, jaunes, pleins de peur,femmes hommes. Le train arrive: 200 Ucraine, contraints à ce service,arrachent les portes et,avec caraches de cuir, ils chassent les personnes en dehors des voitures. Alors un grand parleur -haut donne les instructions : Au plein vent, quelques dans la baraque, se déshabiller de tout vêtement, aussi prothèse et lunettes.Avec petit morceau de ficelle, offert par un petit garçon juif de 4 ans, joindre ensemble les chaussures.Rendre tout valeur,tout argent au guichet „Valeurs"sans bon , sans reçu . Alors les femmes, les jeunes filles au coiffeur-faire couper à un ou deux coups les cheveux,qui disparaîtrent dans des grands sacs de pomme de terre " pour en faire quelques choses spéciales pour les sous-marins,épaisseurs etc".— me dit le SS-Untersch arfuehrer du service.- Alors,le marche commence : A droite ,à gauche le fil barbelé , en derrière deux doussaines Ucraine avec fusil , Guidé d' une jeune fille extraordinairement belle, ils s-'approchent. Moi même avec le Hauptmann Wirth, police , nous nous trouvons avant les chambres de la mort. Totalement nus, les hommes , les femmes,les jeunes filles,les enfants,les bébés, les à une seule jambe , tous nus,passent.Au coin,un SS fort,qui à haute voix pastorale dit aux pauvres: Il vous n'arrivera ni le moindre! Il ne vous faudra rien que vivement respirer,cela fait forts les poumons,cette inhalation,c'est nécessaire contre les maladies contagieuses,c'est une belle désinfection !— Demandé, quelle serait leur sort il leur dit: Vraiement,les hommes doivent travailler,bâtir des rues et des maisons.Mais les femmes ne sont pas obligées.Seulement si elles veulent elles peuvent aider au ménage ou dans la cuisine.—Pour quelques de ces pauvres gens petit espoir encore ane fois,assez pour les faire marcher sans résistence aux chambres de la mort,— la majorité sait tout,kxx l'odeur leur indique le sort !- Alors ils montent le petit escalier et—voyent la vérité! Mères, nourrices,les bébés à la poitrine,nues,beaucoup d'enfants de tout âge - nus- ils hésitent, mais ils entrent dans les chambres de la mort, ,la plupart sans mot dire,poussés des autres derrière eux, agités par les caraches de SS.- Une juife,40 ans environ , les yeux comme des flambeaux,cite le sang de leur enfants sur leurs meurtriers. Recevant 5 coups de carache au visage de part de hauptmann de police Wirth lui même,elle disparait dans la chambre de gaz. Beaucoup font leurs prières,d'autres disent: Qui est ce qui nous donne de l'eau pour la mort?(Rite israélitique?)- Dans les chambres ,la SS presse les hommes. "Bien remplir"- le hauptmann Wirth a ordonné. Les hommes nus sont debout aux pieds des autres,700-800 à 25 mètres quarrés, à 45 cm cube!- Les portes se ferment.Cependant ,le reste du train,nus, attendent. On me dit : aussi en hiver nus!-Mais ils ne peuvent emporter la mort !— C'est pour cela,donc,qu'ils sont ici !-était la reponse!- A ce moment, je comprends pourquoi "Fondation Heckenholt".-Heckenholt, c'est le chauffeur du "Diesel", dont les échappements sont destinés à tuer les pauvres! SS-Untersch arfuehrer Heckenholt se donne quelque peine pour faire en marche le moteur Diesel.Mais il ne marche pas! Le hauptmann Wirth arrive. On voit, il a peur,parceque moi,je vois le désastre.Oui,je vois tout,et j'attends. Mon chronomètre "stop" a fixé tout. 50 minutes, 70 minutes,—le Diesel ne marche pas !-Les hommes attendent dans leurs chambres de gaz.En vain. On les écoute pleurer. "Comme à la synagogue"-dit le SS-Sturmbannführer Professor Dr.Pfannenstiel,ordinarius de l'hygiène de l'université de Marbourg/Lahn, l'ordre à la porte de bois. Le Hauptmann Wirth ,furieux,fait 11,12 coups de carache au visage de l'Ucrain,qui est en aide de Heckenholt.- Après deux heures 49 minutes- le montre stop a tout régistré— le Diesel commence. Jusqu'à ce moment les hommes dans les 4 chambres déjà remplies vivent, vivent, 4 fois 750 personnes à 4 fois 45 mètre cube !—De nouveau

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25 minutes passent:Beaucoup,c'est vrai,sont morts.C'est ce qu'on voit par la petite fenêtre , par laquelle la lampe électrique fait voir pour un moment l'intérieur de la chambre. Après 28 minutes,encore peu qui survivent.Après 32 minutes,enfin-,tout est mort!- De l'autre coté, des travailleurs juifs ouvrent les portes de bois.On leur a promis - pour leur service terrible— la liberté et quelques procents du résultat des valeurs et de l'argent trouvé. Comme es colonnes de Basalte les morts sont encore debout,étant pas la moindre place de tomber ou de s'incliner. Même morts,on connait encore les familles, qui se serrent encore les mains.On a peine de les séparer,pour faire vides les chambres pour prochaine charge. On jête les corps,bleus, humides de soudre et de l'urin, les jambes pleins de crotte et de sang périodique.Parmi tous,les bébés,les cadavres des enfants.-Mais on n'a pas de temps! De x douzaines de travailleurs s'occupent de contrôler les bouches,qu'ils ouvrent par moyen des crochets de fer."Or à gauche, sans or à droite!"—D'autres contrôlent anus et génitaux pour monnaie, brillants, or etc.-Des dentistes arrachent par moyen de marteau les dents d'or,ponts,couronnes.Parmi tous, le Hauptmann Wirth. Il est à son élément,me prétant une grande boîte de conserves,remplie de dents, il me dit: Eprouvez vous même le poids de l'or ! C'est seulement d'hier et d'avant-hier!-Et vous ne croyez pas ce que nous trouvons par jour !:Les dollars, les brillants, l'or !!-Mais voyez vous même:-Alors il me guida à un bijoutier,qui avait la réponsabilité de tous ces valeurs.- On me fit voir encore un des chefs du grand magasin de l'ouest,Berlin,Kaufhaus des Westens et un petit homme ,qu'on faisait jouer le violon,chefs du commando travailleurs juifs. C'est un capitaine de l'armée K et K Autriche ,chevalier du Croix de fer Allemand I Klasse- me dit le Hauptsturmführer Obermeyer. —Alors les corps nus furent jetés dans des grandes fossées de 100 x 20 x 12 mètres environ,situés auprès des chambres de la mort.-Après quelques jours ,les corps se gonflaient et le tout s'élevait de 2-3 mètres par moyen de gaz ,qui se formait dans les cadavres.Après quelques jours, le gonflement fini, les corps tombaient ensemble.Autre jour les fossées furent remplies de nouveau et couvertes de 10 cm de sable.- Quelque temps plus tard- j'ai écouté- on a fait des grilles de rail de chemin de fer et a brulé les cadavres par moyen de l'huille Diesel et de l'essence, pour faire disparaître les cadavres. A Belzek et à Treblinka,on n'est pas se donné la peine de compter d'une manière quelquement exacte le nombre des hommes tués. Les nombres ,faits connu par Britisch Broadcasting Co -Radio sans fil sont pas justes, en vérité il s'agira ces ensemble de 25.000000 hommes! Pas juifs,seulement,mais en préférence des Polonais et Tchèques biologiquement sans valeurs selon opinion des Nazies. La plupart et morte anonyme. Des commissions de Pseudo-médecins ,simples jaunes SS à manteaux blancs et limousines,parcouraient les villages et villes de Pologne et Tchechoslovakie pour désigner les vieux, phtisistes, malades pour quelque temps plus tard,les faire disparaître aux chambres de gaz. C'étaient les Polonais,les Tchèques de la No. III,qui n'étaient pas encore dignes de vivre pour ne pouvoir pas encore travailler.———Le haut comm de police Wirth me prie de pas proposer à Berlin quelquonque autre méthode des chambres de gaz et de laisser tout comme qu'il était. -Je mentis - ce que j'avais fait à tout cas- que l'acide prussique était déjà détruite par le transport et devenue très dangereuse.Alors je serai forcé de l'enterrer- que se fit aussitot. —Autre jour nous allions à par l'auto de Hauptmann Wirth à Tréblinka. 120 km environ NNE de Warsawe. L'institution de ce lieu de la mort était presque la même comme à Belzec,mais plus grande encore. 8 chambres de gaz et vrais montagnes de vêtements et de linge, 35 -40 m environ d'altitude. Alors,à notre "honneur"" on fit un banquet avec tous les employés del'institut. Le obersturmbannführer professor Dr.méd.Pfannenstiel,ordinarius d'hygiène de l'université de Marbourg Lahn, fit un ser sermon: Votre oeuvre c'est un grand devoir et un devoir si util et si

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nécessaire.En moi seul il parlait de cet institut comme de "beutée du travail, et d'une chose humane. A tous: Si-l-on voit les corps des juifs on comprend la grandeur de votre bon oeuvre !- Le diner lui même était simple, mais,selon l'ordre de Himmler, les occupé de ce service recevaient ce qu'ils voulaient de beurre,viande alcool etc. -Au congé, on nous offra plusieurs kilos de beurre et grande nombre de bouteilles de Liqueur. J'avais peine de mentir d'avoir assez de tout de notre ferme.Pour cette raison ,Pfannenstiel prit encore ma portion.-Nous allions par l'auto à Warsawa. Attendant en vaine un lit libre, je rencontrais le sécrétaire de la légation Suède,Msr.le baron de Otter. Tous les lits occupés nous passions la nuit au corridor du waggon lit. Là, sous l'impression récente j'ai lui raconté tout avec la prière de référer tout à son gouvernement et aux tous alliés. Il me demanda une référence de moi. J-'ai lui donné comme telle l'adresse de Msr.le Generalsuperintendent D.Otto Dibelius,Berlin-Lichterfelde West, Bruederweg 2 , ami de Martin Niemoeller et chef de la résistence protestantique contre le nacisme. Après quelques semaines j'ai vu encore deux fois le baron de Otter.Il me dit qu'il avait fait son rapport au gouvernement Suède , un rapport,qui, selon ses mots, a eu grande influence aux rélations de Suède et d'Allemagne. Ma tentative de référer tout cela au chef de la légation du Saint-Père, n'a pas eu grand succès. On me demanda si j'étais soldat.Alors on me réfuss tout entretien.Alors j-ai fait un référat détaillé au sécretaire de l'episcopat de Berlin Msr.le Dr. Winter pour référer tout cela à son episcope de Berlin et ainsi à la légation du Saint-Père.-Sortant de la légation du Saint-Père à la Rauchstrasse à Berlin, j'avais un rencontre dangereux à un agent de police, qui me poursuivait ,mais , après quelques minutes très désagréables, me fit échapper.

Il me faut encore ajouter que le SS-Sturmbannfuehrer Guenther du Reichssicherheitshauptamt demanda de moi, le commencement 1944, de très grandes fournitures d'acide prussique pour un destin obscur. L'acide devait être fournie à Berlin,Kurfuerstenstrasse à son lieu de service. Je réussis à lui faire croyable que cela n'était pas possible pour les grands dangers. Il s'agît de plusieurs waggons d'acide toxique, assez pour tuer beaucoup d'hommes, des millions! Il m'avait dit qu'il n'était pas sur, si , quand, pour quel cercle de personnes, de quelle manière, où on aurait besoin de ce poison. Je ne sais pas exactement quelque soit été l'intention de Reichssicherheitshauptamt et du S D. Mais j'ai, plus tard, pensé aux mots de Goebbels de " fermer les portes derrière eux , si le nacisme ne réussirait jamais. Peut être qu'ils voulaient tuer une grande partie du peuple Allemand, peut être les travailleurs étrangers, peut être les prisonniers de guerre - je ne sais pas! A tout cas, j'ai fait disparaître l'acide aussitot après son arrivée pour devoirs de désinfection.C'était quelquement dangereux pour moi, mais si-l-on m'avait demandé ou se trouvait l'acide toxique, j'aurais répondu : Elle était déja en état de dissolution dangereux, et c'est pour cela qu'il me fallait la consommer pour la désinfection !- Je suis sur,que Guenther , le fils du-Rassen-Guenther- selon ses propres mots, avait l'ordre de procurer l'acide pour- eventuellement- tuer millions d'hommes, peut -être aussi dans les champs de concentration. J'ai sur moi les notes de 2.175 kg, mais en véritée il s'agît de ces 8.500 kgs, assez pour tuer 8millions d'hommes. J-'ai fait écrire à mon nom les notes pour- comme j'ai dit- discrétion, en véritée pour être quelquement libre dans les dispositions et pour mieux faire disparaitre l'acide toxique. Je n'ai jamais payé ces livraisons pour éviter le rembourse-

ment et de rappeler le SD à cet stock. Le directeur de la Degesch, qui avait fait cette fourniture, m'a dit qu'il a fourni pour tuer des hommes acide prussique en ampoules.— Une autre fois, Guenther me consulta s'il était possible de tuer grande nombre des juifs au plein vent des fossées de fortifications de Maria-Theresienstadt. Pour empecher ce conseil diabolique, je déclarais impossible cette méthode. Quelque temps plus tard, j'ai écouté que le S D s'était procuré d'une autre manière l'acide prussique pour tuer ces pauvres hommes à Theresienstadt. — Les champs de concentration les plus détestables n'étaient pas Oranienburg ni Dachau ni Belsen - mais Auschwitz (Oswice) et Mauthausen-Gusen près de Linz/ Donau. C'est là que sont disparus des millions d'hommes aux chambres de gaz, à des autos comme cahmbres gaz. La méthode de tuer les enfants était de leur tenir sous le nez un tampon à l'acide prussique.

J'ai vu - moi-même- des expériments continuées jusqu'à la mort avec personnes vivantes aux champs de concentration. Ainsi, le SS-Hauptsturmführer Gundlach, Dr.med, a fait tels expériments au champs de concentration pour femmes à Ravensbrück près de Fuerstenberg-Mecklenburg. J'ai lu beaucoup de référats - à mon lieu de service- de tels expériments à Buchenwald, par exemple expériments jusqu'à 100 tablettes de P e r v i t i n e par jour. D'autres expériments - toutes fois cca.100-200 personnes- sont faits jusqu'à la mort avec sérum, lympho etc. Himmler lui même s'avait réservé la permission de tels expériments.

Un jour, a Oranienbourg, champs de concentration, j'ai vu disparaître, un seul jour, tous les prisonniers, étant là pour etre perverses (homosexuels.)

J'ai évité de visiter souvent les champs de concentration, parcequ'il était usuel - en préférence à Mauthausen Gusen-près de Linz-de pendre à l'honneur des visiteurs un ou deux prisonniers. A Mauthausen, il était usuel de faire travailler les juifs à une carrière de grande altitude-. Après quelque temps les SS du service dirent : Attention, après quelques minutes il -y-aura quelque malheure! Vraiement, une ou deux minutes plus tard, quelques juifs furent précipités de la carrière, tombants morts à nos pieds. "Accidents de travail"-on régistrait aux papiers des tués.- Le Dr. Fritz Krantz, ancien nazi, SS-Hauptsturm fuehrer m'a souvent raconté de telles choses, qu'il condamnait vivement et publiait souvent.—

Les crimes dé couverts à Belsen, Oranienbourg etc sont pas considérables en comparaison des autres, qui sont faits à Auschwitz et à Mauthausen.

J'ai le dessein d'écrire un livre contenant mes aventures avec les nazies.

Je suis pret de preter un serment que tous mes déclarations sont totalement vrais.

Wurmbrand.

49362

H4526 – 0042

1553 PS

Kurt Gerstein. Suplement. . . .

A mes appartements à Berlin W 35, Buelowstrasse 47 I gauche j'avais autour de moi un cercle d'antinazies .Voilà quelques noms des membres :

Major Lutz R e i s ,maintenant Hambourg, Fa. Glasurit-Werke.
Dr.Felix Buss, Justitiar en chef de Telefunken,Berlin SW 11, Hallesches Ufer 30.
Direktor Alex Menne, Hambourg,Glasurit-Werke
Msr.le curé Buchholz, curé de prison Ploetzensee, qui a accompagné à la mort les officiers du 20 Juillet 1944 à échafaud . Ces officiers comme le curé Martin Niemöller, mon ami cordial,fumaient les cigarettes et les cigarres que moi leur ai fourni à leur prison.

Msr.le curé Mochalski, remplaçant Msr.le curé Martin Niemöller à Dahlem,Annen-Kirche.
Dorothea Schulz. sécrétaire de msr.le Curé Martin Niemöller
Mme Arndt , Sécrétaire de Msr . le curé Martin Niemoeller de Dachau
Emil Mieuwenhuizen et son ami Hendrik, de Philippe -Eyndhoven, déportés, que j'avais rencontré à l'église et qui étaient, depuis longtemps, deux ou trois fois par semaine mes hôtes pour manger et écouter t.s.f.
Direkteur Mausisen,Berlin N° 7. Mittelstrasse, Imprimerie Francke
Herbert Scharkowsky, rédacteur, Scherl-Presse
Hauptmann Nebelthau et son mari,Berlin, maintenant à Kirchantellinsfurt-Wurttemberg
Dr.Hermann Ehlers, Syndicus de l'église Niemoeller de résistence antinazie
Dr.Ebbo Blas, meme comme Dr.Ehlers.

Autres références : Generalsuperintendent D.Otto Dibelius,Chef de la résistence de l'église contre le naciasme.
Msr. le curé Rehling, Hagen Westphalie, résistence de l'église de Westphalie, activiste.
Praeses Dr.Koch, Bad Oeynhausen, de meme.
Baron von Huene, Professor de l'université de Tuebingen, antinazie
Bernhard J.Goedecker,Fabrikant, München,Tizianstrasse.Antinazie
Directeur Franz Bäuerle, München, Siemensstrasse 17. antinazie.
Msr.le curé catolique Valpertz, Hagen Westphalie.
Msr.le curé Otto Wehr, Sarrebruck
Msr.les curés Schlaeger et Bittkau, Neuruppin pre de Berlin.
August Franz et toute famille, grands antinazies,Sarrebruck,maintenant à Talheim-Wurttemberg.
Msr.le Docteur Straub,Metzingen-Wurttemberg et famille.

49363

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DEGESCH

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M. B. H.

DEGESCH FRANKFURT-MAIN · WEISSFRAUENSTRASSE 9

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Fernsprecher Ortsruf 20121
Fernruf 20546
Nachtruf 24141
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Postscheck 48674 Frankfurt-Main

Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt G e r s t e i n
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

3887

FRANKFURT AM MAIN

Ihre Zeichen — Ihre Nachricht vom 24.5.44 — Unser Zeichen F/Mo. — Tag 9. Juni 1944

Herr Dr. P e t e r s hat uns Ihr Schreiben zur Beantwortung übergeben. Anbei senden wir Ihnen zunächst eine Aufstellung über die unbezahlten Rechnungen bis zum 18.v.M.. In dieser Aufstellung sind noch nicht berücksichtigt unsere beiden Rechnungen vom 3o.Mai in Höhe von je RM 975.--.

Was nun Ihre Frage wegen der Lagerfähigkeit der Ware betrifft, so können wir Ihnen mitteilen, dass wir die Garantie für ein Jahr übernehmen. Wir zweifeln nicht daran, dass die Ware auch länger gelagert werden kann, möchten Sie jedoch bitten, in Anbetracht der heute besonders prekären Lage nach Möglichkeit die Lagerzeit nicht zu überschreiten, sondern die ältesten Sendungen schon für Entwesungszwecke mitzubenutzen. In diesem Zusammenhang müssen wir Ihnen mitteilen, dass unser Lieferwerk bei den Angriffen an den Pfingsttagen unangenehm getroffen worden ist, sodass die Fabrikation vollkommen unterbrochen wurde. Wie wir von unserem Werk hören, werden zur Wiederherstellung ca. 3 Monate benötigt. In dieser Zeit sind wir also nicht in der Lage, unseren Verpflichtungen Ihnen gegenüber nachzukommen. Sollten Sie jedoch dringend um Ware verlegen sein, was wir allerdings - nach Ihren Zeilen zu urteilen - uns nicht recht vorstellen können, so bitten wir um Mitteilung. Vielleicht ist es uns in absehbarer Zeit möglich, in einem anderen Betrieb gewisse Mengen herstellen zu lassen.

Wegen der Haltbarkeit der Ware möchten wir noch besonders hervorheben, dass eine Zersetzung derselben kaum vorkommen kann, dass es aber immerhin möglich ist, dass die Dosen angegriffen werden. Kleinste Unreinheiten in dem Blech, die oft nur mikroskopisch wahrnehmbar sind, sind die Ursache für Anfressungen. Es entstehen dann kleine Löcher, durch die etwas Blausäure entweichen kann. Eine Gefahr besteht aber auch dann nicht, vorausgesetzt dass die Ware, wie auch von uns vorgeschrieben, in einem gut lüftbaren Lager aufbewahrt wird. Sollte also einmal Blausäuregeruch wahrgenommen werden, so ist zu empfehlen, die betreffenden Kisten zu untersuchen und die beschädigten Dosen baldigst zu gebrauchen.

Wir hoffen, dass Ihnen die vorstehenden Zeilen die gewünschte Aufklärung geben, andernfalls wollen Sie sich bitte wieder mit uns in Verbindung setzen, damit wir Ihnen gegebenenfalls weitere Fragen beantworten können.

Neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70. Postfach 58

Heil Hitler!
Deutsche Gesellschaft für
Schädlingsbekämpfung m. b. H.

49864

1553 P.S a.

l'acide prussique dont nous avons parlé était ordonné par le Reichs-Sicherheitshauptamt, Berlin W35, Lützowstrasse 7 à l'ordre de SS Sturmbannführer Guenther. Moi, responsable pour cet service, ai fait loyalement ce service pour, étant l'acide à Oranienburg et Auschwitz, faire disparaître les boîtes dans les chambres de désinfection. Ainsi, il était possible d'empêcher un mauvais usage de l'acide. Pour empêcher de rappeler la présence de cet Stork — ou, mieux, la non-présence — au Reichs sicherheitshauptamt, je n'ai jamais payé cette fournisseur, dont l'adresse de nous était, pour la même destin, moi même. Ainsi, il était possible de faire disparaître aussitôt après arrivé l'acide. S'il on avait aperçu la non-présence, j'aurais répondu: c'est un erreur du service de désinfection Auschwitz, qui ne savait et qui ne devait savoir le vrai destin, ou j'aurais dit: l'acide était devenu dissolu et il n'était pas encore possible de la garder plus longtemps.

49365

Gerstein

H4526 – 0045

H4526 – 0046

Bergassessor a. D.
Kurt Gerstein
Diplomingenieur

1553 P.S.
13

Domicilpermanent:
Tuebingen-Neckar
Gartenstr. 24

26 April 1945

My ~~report~~ is interessant for Secret Service. The things, I have seen, no more than 4-5 others have seen, and these others were nazies. Many of responsables of Belsen, Buchenwald, Maidanek, Oswica, Mauthausen, Dachau etc. were men of my service, daily I have seen them in my double position in:

1) SS Fuehrungs-Hauptamt, D, sanitary service
and 2) „Reichsarzt SS and Polizei", Berlin.

I am in situation to say the names and crimes of in reality responsables of this things, and I am ready to give the material for his accusation in World-Tribunal.

My-self, cordial friend of reverend Martin Niemöller and his family (now at Leoni (Starnberger See (Bavaria)) I was after 2 prisons and concentration-camp agent of „confessional-church", SS-Obersturmführer and compartement-chef in SS-Führungshauptamt and of Reichsarzt SS and Polizei, a dangerous position!

The things I have seen ~~no who~~ nobody has seen. 1942, August, I have made my ~~reports~~ reports for Svenska legation in

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Berlin. I am ready and in situation to say all my observations to your Secret-Service.

The secretary of Svenska legation Berlin, now at Stockholm Baron von Otter is ready to be wittnes of my relation of 1942 of all this cruelty's. I propose to demand me for this informations.

Reference: Msr. Niemoeller
(reverend Martin Niemoeller's women)
Leoni / Starnberger See
(München Bavaria.)

Gerstein

Nota: Your army has not find
Mr. Niemoeller
Mr. Stalin junior
Mr. Schuschnigg
at Dachau.
They are departed, nobody now, wh they are.

Please do not publish my report before exactement now: Niemoeller is liberated or dead.

Gerst.

B 49367

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1553-PS
15

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
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neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
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Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 23

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 30. April 1944
Ha.

D. G. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 11. April ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station:		
	O r a n i e n b u r g als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
50133/45	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen a 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,00 kg,		
	Tara: 276,25 "		
	Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

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DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
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neue Anschrift:
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Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 63

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstr. 31-32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 30. April 1944
Mo.

S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 20.März 1944 mit Wehrmachtfrachtbrief des Wehrmachtstandortältesten von Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station		
	O r a n i e n b u r g als Frachtgut folgende Menge		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
5012o/32	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je		
	3o = 39o Büchsen à 5oo g = 195.- kg CN	5.--	975. --
	Brutto: 832.- kg Tara: 276.25 " Netto: 555.75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Stempel: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff. "		

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1553-PS
17

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
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neue Anschrift:
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Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 93

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 30. April 1944
Ha.

M.-S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 11. April ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station:		
	A u s c h w i t z als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
50146/58	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen a 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,00 kg Tara: 276,25 " Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

47249

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neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
Friedberg/Hessen

D E G E S C H
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein

(1) B e r l i n

Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 30.April 1944
Mo.

D.G.S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 27.April ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt.Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station:		
	A u s c h w i t z als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
50172/ 50	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen à 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975. --
	Brutto: 832,00 kg Tara: 276,25 " Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Stempel: "Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff"		

1871

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19

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

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Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 68

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den gl. 30.April 1944

D.G.S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 20.März ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt.Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station:		
	A u s c h w i t z als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
5olo7/19	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen a 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975. --
	Brutto: 832.- kg Tara: 276.25 " Netto: 555.75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

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DEGESCH

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR
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Herr n Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 13.März 1944
E.

D.G.S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 8.März ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandort-Verwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg, Abt.Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station: O r a n i e n b u r g als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Blausäure Z Y K L O N B ohne Reizstoff		
50093/106 =	14 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 420 Büchsen á 500 g = 210 kg CN	5.-	1.050.--
	Brutto: 896.- kg Tara: 297,5 " Netto: 598,5 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: "Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff ! "		

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H4526 – 0054

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
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Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 58

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NO-3.PS
21

Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
(1) Berlin
Ieipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Mo.

Frankfurt a. M., den 31. Mai 1944

D.G.S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 31.Mai ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeres-Standortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abteilung Entwesung und Seuchenabwehr,		
	Station: A u s c h w i t z		
	als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure		
	ohne Reizstoff		
5o185/97	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 3o = 39o Büchsen à 5oo g = 195,- kg CV	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,oo kg		
	Tara: 276,25 "		
	Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

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DEGESCH

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.

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Herrn
Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 16. Februar 1944

G. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten heute ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station: Oranienburg, als Eilgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
50053/65	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je: 30 = 390 Büchsen à 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,- kg Tara: 276,25 " Netto: 555,75 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht ohne Reiz Warnstoff"		

49375

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1553 P.S.

DEGESCH

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.

FRANKFURT/M.

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
B e r l i n
Leipziger Str.31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 14. Februar 1944
E.

P. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten heute mit der Bahn ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager A u s c h w i t z, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station: A u s c h w i t z, als Eilgut folgende Sendung:		
50056/78	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff = 13 Kisten, enthaltend je: 30 = 390 Büchsen à 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832 kg Tara: 276,25 kg Netto: 555,75 kg		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

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1553-PS
24
36

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR
SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

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Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein
(1) B e r l i n
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 13.März 1944

E.

Z. G. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 8.März ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandort-Verwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Auschwitz, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station: A u s c h w i t z als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure ohne Reizstoff		
50079/92	= 14 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 420 Büchsen à 500 g = 210 kg CN	5.-	1.050.-
	Brutto: 896.- kg Tara: 297,5 " Netto: 598,5 "		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff ! "		

49377

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H4526 – 0058

1553-PS

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

Neue Anschrift: DEGESCH Friedberg/Hessen Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 98

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / FERNSPRECHER: ORTSRUF 201 21 / FERNRUF: 20546 / NACHTRUF: 241 41 / DRAHTWORT: DEGESCH
POSTANSCHRIFT: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/MAIN, SCHLIESSFACH 248 POSTSCHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAMME: ALLE CODES

Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt G e r s t e i n

(1) B e r l i n

Leipzigerstr. 31/32

RECHNUNG

Mo.

Frankfurt a. M., den 31. Mai 1944

D. G. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 26. Mai ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeres-Standortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg, Abteilung Entwesung und Entseuchung,		
	Station: O r a n i e n b u r g		
	als Frachtgut folgende Sendung		
	Z Y K L O N B Blausäure		
50198/ 2	1o = 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 3o = 39o Büchsen à 5oo g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975. --

Brutto: 832,oo kg
Tara: 276,25 "
Netto: 555,75 "

Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk:
" Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "

19378

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1553-PS
2C

DEGESCH
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FÜR SCHÄDLINGSBEKÄMPFUNG M.B.H.
FRANKFURT/M.

neue Anschrift:
DEGESCH
Friedberg/Hessen
Kaiserstr. 70, Postfach 66

WEISSFRAUENSTR. 9 / FERNSPRECHER: ORTSRUF 20121 / FERNRUF: 20546 / NACHTRUF: 24141 / DRAHTWORT: DEGESCH
POSTANSCHRIFT: DEGESCH FRANKFURT/MAIN, SCHLIESSFACH 248 POSTSCHECK 48674 FRANKFURT/M. TELEGRAMME: ALLE CODES

Herrn Obersturmführer
Kurt Gerstein,
(1) Berlin
Leipzigerstrasse 31/32

RECHNUNG

Frankfurt a. M., den 18. Mai 1944
Ha.

D. G. S.		Einzelpreis	Reichsmark
	Wir sandten am 12. Mai ab Dessau mit einem Wehrmachtfrachtbrief der Heeresstandortverwaltung Dessau an das Konzentrationslager Oranienburg, Abt. Entwesung und Entseuchung, Station:		
	O r a n i e n b u r g als Frachtgut folgende Sendung:		
	Z Y K L O N B ohne Reizstoff Blausäure		
50159/71	= 13 Kisten, enthaltend je 30 = 390 Büchsen a 500 g = 195 kg CN	5.--	975.--
	Brutto: 832,00 kg Tara: 276;25 " Netto: 555,75		
	Die Etiketten tragen den Vermerk: " Vorsicht, ohne Warnstoff "		

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COPY

SECRET 1553 PS Document

CIOS CONSOLIDATED ADVANCE FIELD TEAM (VII)

ASSESSMENT REPORT

TO: CIOS Secretariat, SHAEF (REAR) M 876

1. TARGET NO. Opportunity

2. FULL TITLE OF TARGET: Bergassessor Diplomingenieur Kurt Gerstein

3. LOCATION: Rottweil, Black Forest

4. CONDITION OF TARGET: Not applicable.

3830

5. DESCRIPTION: The assessors met Dr. Gerstein by a chance encounter in a requisitioned hotel in Rottweil. He stated that we were the first British or Americans he had met and that he wanted to tell us of his experiences in German concentration camps. He informed us that he was a close personal friend of monseigneur Niemoeller, and that working as a secret agent for him he had obtained a post of responsibility in the Nazi party. In this capacity he attended conferences at which the fate of the inmates of concentration camps was discussed. When asked if he knew of the use of gas chambers for killing the inmates he replied that as he was an engineer he had often been made to advise in the operation of these chambers. He stated that the two gases used were hydrocyanic acid and exhaust gases from internal combustion engines. He could not give any figures for the concentrations employed and implied that no particular attention was paid to this point. He stated, however, that in the case of HCN death was almost instantaneous, while a delay of 15 to 20 minutes occurred when exhaust gases were used.

Dr. Gerstein only escaped from the Nazis about three weeks ago; he is still visibly affected by his experiences and found difficulty in speaking of them. He was most anxious, however that the guilty parties should be brought to trial for their crimes and stated that he was fully prepared to act as a witness in any court. He hoped that his information would be passed as soon as possible to the appropriate authorities in London. He handed over to the assessors a note in English, a seven-page typewritten statement in French, and some invoices from the firm of DEGESCH for the supply of "ZYKLON B" (blausäureprussic acid) to concentration camps. He also produced a religious pamphlet which he had written in 1938, as evidence of his past activities.

6. ITEMS GUARDED. None. It is for consideration whether Dr. Gerstein should be afforded some protection against local Nazis.

7. PRIORITY ASSESSMENT. No further action is considered necessary as far as Group 3 is concerned, but it is thought that Group 7 will wish to interview Dr. Gerstein.

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8. OTHER REMARKS

DR. Gerstein gave the following as his permanent address:- Gartenstrasse 24, Tubingen. He has permission from the French to travel between Tubingen and Rottweil. All the documents received ffom Dr. Gerstein are being handed over to Group 7 for necessary action.

9. DATE OF ASSESSMENT. 5 May 1943

10. ASSESSOR'S NAMES. Major D. C. Evans

Mr. J. W. Haught

6th Army Group
CIOS Item 8 of Group 3.

DISTRIBUTION
CIOS Secretariat, G-2 SHAEF (REAR)
T Sub-Division G-2 SHAEF Main
T Section G-2 6th Army Group
Documents Section G-2 SHAEF (Main)(with documents)
Major Adamson
CAPT Leader, Group 7,

(Central Registry of War Criminals & Security Suspects, G-1)

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL
NURNBERG, GERMANY
Exhibit RF 350
Filed Jan 30, 1946

49381

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1553 PS

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SUMMARY

These are papers by and about Dr. Kurt GERSTEIN, certified engineer, an informant who discloses what he knows about concentration camp methods of extermination.

One of the documents is an "Assessment Report" from CIOS, Consolidated Advance Field Team (VII), discussing Dr. GERSTEIN. According to this report, Dr. GERSTEIN gave the impression that he was anxious to see the guilty parties brought to trial for their crimes. He handed over to the assessors a note in English and a seven page typewritten statement in French, as well as some invoices from the firm of DEGESCH for the supply of ZYKLON "B" (Prussic Acid) to concentration camps (all attached hereto).

GERSTEIN'S statement in French warrents full-length translation. In it he relates his whole life history up to recently. He entered the Nazi party 2 May 33 but was excluded 2 October 36, for what he terms "activities against party and state". He was persecuted by the Gestapo from then on. In 1941, with the aid of 2 Gestapo members, he entered the SS Army (Waffen SS) because he wanted to "see this machinery and disclose it to the people".

Because of his Medico-Technical training, he was ordered to SS Main Administrative Office, Section D - Hygiene. In 1942 he was appointed Chief of "Disinfectants" (prussic acid is one) and as such he was to provide concentration camps with prussic acid, which was used to exterminate people.

He describes in detail one of his visits to Concentration Camp, Lublin, where he was shown around by SS Major General GROBOCNEK, a man who received his orders from Hitler and Himmler directly, and who ordered GERSTEIN to change the extermination system from "an ancient Diesel exhaust gas system to a thing of more toxic and faster-working properties - prussic acid".

He goes on to discuss his efforts to make the prussic acid disappear i.e., to have it used as a disinfectant.

To his statement, Dr. GERSTEIN attached a list of Anti-Nazis in Berlin who gathered around him in his apartment, W-35, Bülowstrasse 47. He also calls himself a friend of Pastor Niemöller.

The other attached papers are invoices for prussic acid which he claims were never paid. There were two ways of making "ZYKLON B" disappear. One way was not to pay for it and blame it on non-delivery by the firm DEGESCH (Frankfurt am Main) and the other way was to tell the officials that the acid had arrived in a dangerous state of decomposition.

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1553 P.S
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DEGESCH
German Company for the
Control of vermin
FRANKFORT/M
Weisfrauenstrasse 9, Telephone: Local 20121; out of town 20546,
might call 24141. Telegraph Address: DEGESCH.
Postal Address: Degesch Frankfurt Main, Box No 248
Postal Checking Account: 48674 Frankfurt/M
Telegrams: All Codes.

First Lieutenant
Kurt GERSTEIN
Berlin
Leipziger Str 31/32

Invoice

Frankfurt a M 14 February 1944

DGS

Today we sent by railroad express from station Dessau on an Army bill of loading of the Army garrison administration Dessau to the Concentration Camp Auschwitz, Disinfection Section, Railroad Station Auschwitz the following shipment

ZYKLON B Prussic Acid without irritating agent

50064
78 = 13 Boxes each containing
30 = 390 cans ~~AX~~ at 500 grams
=195 kilograms CN 5 -- 975

B 49383

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gross weight: 832 kg
tare: 276,25 kg
net weight: 555.75 kg
The labels are marked
"Attention without warning agent."

Invoice dated 31 May 1944 sent to ORANIENBURG
13 Boxes containing 390 cans = 195 kg CN
Price 975 RM

OTHER SHIPMENTS

Date	Shipped to:	Quantity	Weight (kg)
13 Mar 44	AUSCHWITZ	420 cans	210
30 Apr 44	"	390 "	195
"	"	"	"
"	"	"	"
31 May 44	"	"	"
13 Mar	ORANIENBERG	420	210
30 Apr 44	"	390	195
18 May 44	"	390	195
31 May 44	"	390	195
6 Feb	"	390	195
30 Apr 45	"	390	195

Invoice dated 18 May 1944
Sent to ORANIENBURG
13 Boxes containing 390 cans = 195 kg CN
Price = 975 RM

B 49384

~~Invoice dated 30 April 1944~~

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RF- 350

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26 . Pages

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